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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

THE ELECTION.

On the Home Vote the State is Close.

The Result Probably with the Soldiers.

Poor Show for the McClellanites.

The returns of the election yesterday are not so full as usual, but they are full enough to indicate that the State is very close on the home vote. The Democrats make considerable gains in their strongholds, while the Unionists lose in theirs; indeed in most of the counties heard from there is a slight falling off—in some counties not so slight as we could wish—which we fear will whittle down CURTIN'S 15,000 majority last year to a small point, if it does not cause it to disappear altogether. This we can trace directly to the fact that Union men have gone to the war, where, fortunately, they will be heard from.

Of Congressmen we have not sufficient data to speak with any degree of confidence, though we believe we have at least held our own.

Concerning the Legislature we know absolutely nothing, the returns on that branch of the subject being perfectly silent.

Thus much for present appearances as to the sum total. We have an abiding confidence that the soldiers' vote will place the Keystone State square on her feet. The few returns of this description that have come in indicate that the cause of the Union has found steady supporters among the soldiers, and that all the Copperheads get in that quarter will do them but little good.

We are confident that the Keystone State cannot be carried for the Chicago Ticket. We know it cannot if the Union men do but half their duty. From this time forth till the closing of the polls in November, let their determination be that they will do their whole duty, and if they labor accordingly, the State will not only be carried for the Union, but handsomely by the home vote.

The Vote in Allegheny County.

Union Majority Larger Than Anticipated.

The loyal men of Allegheny county cannot but feel exceedingly gratified at the glorious result of their work at the polls yesterday. The most sanguine did not anticipate so large a majority as the Union ticket received. When it is considered that within the past year no less than three thousand soldiers have gone to the front from this county, more than two-thirds of whom will vote the Union ticket, the magnitude of the majority will be found to be surprising. From returns received from about half the districts in the county the indications are that the majority will be in the vicinity of 6,500. To this is to be added the soldiers' vote, which will swell Allegheny county's majority to at least 9,000. This is a great victory, and one that every loyal Union man has reason to feel proud of.

The "Offer" to Gen. McClellan.

For some time past there have been assertions in the Democratic newspapers, which were reiterated by their speakers at public meetings, that President Lincoln had offered Major General McClellan a high command in the army upon condition that he would not accept the nomination of the Chicago Convention. Such a statement, if it had been true, would have done much to weaken faith in the Administration, and it would have been a bargain concerning which sharp animadversion would have been generally expressed. At length we have the full particulars of the so-called "offer" from Francis P. Blair, a gentleman who holds no position under the Administration, and unless specially authorized by the President, could not bind it. Mr. Blair says that he went to New York upon his own motion, and without instruction or solicitation from any one. He hoped, by consultation with leading men, to bring about a concert of action, and to reconcile differences of opinion which, if persisted in, would destroy the harmony so necessary at this time. He saw and conversed with Wm. Cullen Bryant, of the *Evening Post*, James Gordon Bennett, and Horace Greeley. Mr. Blair then sought an interview with General McClellan. The result of that conference is thus stated by Mr. Blair:

"I had an hour's conversation with him, which I prefaced by telling him the motives which had brought me to New York, as I have stated them above, and by stating distinctly to him that I did not come from Mr. Lincoln; had no orthority, or even consent, from him to make representations or overtures of any sort to him; that he had not been apprised of my visit or purpose, which was in part to advise with him (the General) as one whom he knew to be his friend with regard to the public interest and his own.

"I told him that I had little doubt he would be the nominee of the Chicago Convention; and that if he accepted he would be defeated, and if defeated, his fate would be that of all previously defeated candidates who had played for the Presidency—Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and the rest; that although aspiration to the chief place in the Republic was an honorable ambition, there was an instinct in the public mind which always withheld from generous confidence any who sought it with the least suspicion of selfishness at the expense of great national considerations; and, if the public once pronounced its decision that a man had sought the place, without duly weighing its great exigency, especially in such a revolutionary crisis as the present, he could never rise again.

"I urged that he ought to consider that at this moment a schism of the Union party, of the North, on the issue of the Presidency, was looked to everywhere, at home and abroad, as the only way possible through which the rebellion could accomplish its object—the dissolution of the Union; that I believed that he, the General, was the only man who had a position that enabled any party in the North to rally on, to command it, and could make a breach in the patriotic Union party, so as to defeat or in any essential degree enfeeble, to give success or even the hope to the enemies of our government, both foreign and domestic, and on this ground I appealed to him to withhold his name from the so-called peace men who were soon to assemble at Chicago. I expressed the opinion that it was his duty to his country, and therefore his own true policy as it regarded his fame and aspirations to public honors, to address not to Mr. Lincoln asking command in the army, declaring at the same time that he did not seek it with a view to recommend himself to Presidential nomination; that he thought, and hoped he too thought, that no man, especially in revolutionary times, ought to lead an army in the field and aim through the strength of that position at once to grasp the civil power of the Government; that no man had ever marched from the battle field to the civil power with an army with which he had disciplined and led in person that did not find himself able and willing to use that army to secure that position.

"I urged, therefore, that if he wished to exert the high military attainments which his friends, and I among the rest, believed belonged to him, for the benefit of his country in its life and death struggle, that he should abandon the idea of being a candidate for the Presidency if he entertained it, and return to service in the field. I said if he would not do this, and I then he would be responsible for the consequences.

"If he assented, the result would be that he would confound his enemies, who had, as I believed, urged on the War Committee, and impressed it upon the public mind that the designs of the great army he had commanded in achieving decisive results were the consequence of an ambition to clutch the Presidency by lingering out the war and the command to the end of the Presidential term, that he might make the prestige and hold the means to effect his purpose."

Mr. Blair says that General McClellan listened kindly. He disclaimed any desire to be a candidate for the Presidency, and promised to consider the subject. Mr. Blair says that what he had done was honestly meant and designed to promote the public good and that of General McClellan. It will be seen that the President was totally ignorant of Mr. Blair's visit and its object. Mr. Blair "offered" General McClellan nothing. As his friend he counseled him to *ask* employment in the field, of the President, and justly inferred that if this request should be refused, the responsibility and consequences would rest with Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Blair mentioned no conditions. He could not have done so in a matter in which he had voluntarily intervened, without consultation with Mr. Lincoln. As a friend of Gen. McClellan he felt it his duty to *advise* him. He knew not how the subject would be received by the President, and if Gen. McClellan had followed Mr. Blair's suggestions, the result might have been quite different from what both of them expected.

It was not until Mr. Blair's return to Washington that the President knew of his well meant but officious interference. Mr. Blair says:—

"I mentioned to Mr. Lincoln, on my return, the attempt I had made at the conciliation of parties in New York, with a view to defeat the opposition in the North, by restoring harmony among all favoring the crushing of the Rebellion by arms, and told him I thought it probable General McClellan might write to him in respect to himself. He neither expressed approval nor disapprobation of what I had done, but his manner was as courteous and kind as General McClellan's had been."

It does not appear from this that the President was informed what Mr. Blair had said to General McClellan. Mr. Blair preferring that the subject should be broached by the General if he saw proper to act under his suggestions.

American Cast Steel.

The evils of our terrible civil war are manifold, and all suffer more or less from them, and yet the war has been the means of advancing the manufacturing interests of the country and of developing its resources to a remarkable degree. Our English cousins across the water have long been in the habit of sneering at the Americans as extravagant boasters magnifying the advantages they possessed and the wealth, power and resources of our country; but we find that extravagant as may have been the boast of any of our enthusiastic countrymen, they fall far short of reality.

The tremendous development of the mining interest, of the iron and steel manufacturing, and other kindred enterprises are astonishing, when we come to consider the stride forward they have taken the past few years. One of the greatest achievements which is long felt, and which has but recently been supplied, was that of the successful production of cast steel of a standard and uniform quality, adapted to all the various wants of the manufacturer and consumer.

Although repeated efforts were made at different times to overcome the difficulties which stood in the way of producing the finer grades of steel, such enterprises failed one after the other till at last American ingenuity, American perseverance and industry accomplished the result, and now American cast steel of the finer qualities is produced which is superior to that of English manufacture, which it is fast displacing.

We have recently had the opportunity of visiting and thoroughly inspecting the great pioneer establishment for the manufacture of cast steel in this country, at Pittsburgh, that of Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co., which is one those wonderful manufacturing establishments of which Pittsburgh is so celebrated, and should be seen by all tourists who visit that locality, as well as men of business who are interested in the progress of iron and steel manufacturing in the United States.

From twelve small furnaces in 1859, with about twenty-five men, the Hussey, Wells & Co.'s works have increased in size and capacity now in full operation, which, with thirty more that are nearly ready to start, will make one hundred and twenty melting furnaces, while the force of operatives is increased to about three hundred.

An idea of the enormous expense of running these great establishments may be had from the fact that this one consumes about one hundred and forty tons of coal a day, and in full operation consumes two hundred and forty crucibles a day, each crucible at present prices four dollars each, the total daily expense for these crucibles alone foots up the pleasant little sum of nine hundred and ninety dollars.

Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co.'s works consist of buildings, in which are their melting shops; one in which are the forges, where are the great steam and tilt hammers, the boiler rooms which run the eleven steam engines required to furnish the power for the works, and still another building, the immense one of the new mill very nearly completed, size 100 feet by 180, in which a solid cut stone foundation has been laid for the machinery, which is much heavier foundation than iron, and a large melting shop running thirty furnaces. To the finishing of the machinery in this mill seems to be given the gigantic scale, and in looking upon it and the various complex and important duties it performs, one is struck with wonder at the ingenuity of the human brain to devise, build, design and achieve such wonderful pieces of mechanism.

In the new mill a huge driving wheel of forty tons is being put in position, and a large sheet for rolling circular saw plates and boiler plates from cast steel, and plates for locomotive fireboxes and fire-boxes from cast steel; one pair of these rolls eight feet in length, and its housens are immense castings; there is also a fine train of twelve-inch rolls.

We have said the machinery appears not only Titanic, but wonderful. In no place does this more *forcibly strike* the visitor than in the forge, where seven great tilt hammers and four steam hammers beat such an anvil chorus as will make one's very ears ring again, and for effect, if not for music, are immense. Behold their tremendous blows the glowing steel is welded, and crushed, and thwacked, pulled and crushed again and again by the steady, never-tiring our forefathers while the enemy's main body crossed the Osage river. After feeling our fortifications and finding them strong, they passed on. Were during the night, numbering some twenty thousand strong, and with six to twenty-five cannon and a long train. General Pleasanton arrived on the morning of the 6th, and assumed command, and in the afternoon followed the rebels with about eight thousand cavalry. At night reports reached Jefferson City that he had engaged the rear of the enemy's train, while General Curtis, coming from Kansas, was fighting their front.

A courier has just arrived from Californ, twenty-five miles south, and brings the information that our cavalry were skirmishing with the enemy nearly all day yesterday. In the afternoon the rebels entered California, and burned the depot and a train of cars. Price issued a proclamation, stating that he had come into the State intending to remain. He desired to make friends, not enemies, and the depredations he had committed were a military necessity. About four o'clock our forces placed a battery outside of California and drove the rebels out. We killed, wounded and captured over one hundred. Our loss was only a few wounded. The railroad is torn up about a mile each side of California and several places this side.

The rebel Colonel Standwait is reported to have been at Tipton last night, with five thousand men, moving toward Booneville. The rebel Major Rowie and Captain Shanks mortally wounded. Colonel Fletcher, with fifteen men, arrived here from Rolla to-night, and reports 1,500 men pursuing Mr. southwest branch of the railroad, and that the telegraph will be working to-morrow. The road will be open from Rolla to Moselle by the day after. All engaging between the two works, which are but

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh. Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

No Pensions to Disabled Heroes. They Are Denounced as "Hireling"—Widows and Orphans to be Cast off Without a Cent—A Shameless Avowal.

In our issues of the 8th and 10th instant, we charged directly that the McClellanites were opposed to granting pensions to disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of our fallen heroes. In noticing this accusation, the Pittsburgh *Post* of the 11th says:

"*We are certainly opposed to giving pensions to* 'LINCOLN'S HIRELINGS,' *now employed in wringing taxes from the people—but for the maimed and wounded* VICTIMS *of* LINCOLN'S *infernal negro policy, the Democracy are always willing to provide.*"

The *Post* is a recognized organ of the Democratic party, and doubtless utters truly its doctrine, when it declares that, should that party obtain control of the Government, no pensions will be paid to disabled soldiers or the widows and orphans of those slain in battle. It moreover evinces the real feeling of the party by denouncing as "hirelings" the brave men who have offered their services and their lives to put down the rebellion; and the Democratic organ reflects with equal faithfulness the sentiment of the party when it speaks of the rebels as "*victims of* LINCOLN'S *infernal negro policy,*" for whom "*the Democracy are always willing to provide.*"

We feel like giving the *Post* credit for speaking plainly the views and purposes of its party, although were we of that party, we do not think we would be inclined to commend its prudence. To this objection it no doubt would respond,—"What are principles good for, if they are not to be proclaimed and acted up to?" Herein it would be more honest than that portion of the Democracy who profess friendship for the soldier, but hate him in their hearts.

Holding to the doctrine that fighting against the rebels is wrong, and that they are right, no other opinion can be entertained of the soldiers fighting the war than that they are miserable "hirelings," that pensions should not be paid to those disabled for life, or to the widows and orphans of husbands and fathers who have laid down their lives for the country.

It follows, also, that the Rebels being right, they are "victims," and that for them ample provision should be made.—Hence the declaration that "the Democracy will always cheerfully provide" for them, is entirely consistent, and in perfect accord with the Chicago Platform, which pronounces the war a failure, and sues for peace.

We desire to treat this subject fairly and candidly; indeed, we might content ourselves with simply quoting the language of the Democratic organ; for it is embarrassed neither by ambiguity nor the slightest study of the art of policy. It is the simple enunciation of the Democratic doctrine; it is the free confession of that hatred for the war and its objects, which others disguise, but which is the foundation of the Chicago Platform; it is the free confession of the consequent hatred, which others repress, for the brave men who have fought and are still fighting to put the Rebellion down; it is the frank avowal of the intention of the Democracy to deny pensions to them, but to bestow the Government bounty on the Rebels; and it is a truthful foreshadowing of the spirit of the policy in which the Democratic party would administer the Government should McCLELLAN and PENDLETON be elected.

Elect Little Mac and What Then?

Aye! elect Little Mac, and then look out for the opening of the Sixth Seal. For then you may expect the assumption of the rebel war debt, $2,000,000,000 making with your own a total of nearly $4,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you may expect to pay the rebels for spoliations, losses, confiscations, as much more, making your national debt $8,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you will never recover a dollar from England for the spoliations on your commerce committed by rebel privateers, fitted out in British ports and manned with British crews—a nice little sum of $50,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, and compromise your troubles by paying pensions to wounded rebel soldiers for fighting your own brethren be these rebel braves.

Elect Little Mac, and have Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, &c., come back into the service which they have left in dishonor and pay them from your treasury the same salaries you pay to the patriot Generals of the Union armies.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon to the tender mercies of the slave oligarchs the Union families of the South who have aided our cause, and the Union men who have fought under our flag.

Elect Little Mac, and have your national currency superseded by localized bond trash, and add $500,000,000 to your debt to achieve this feat.

Elect Little Mac, and welcome Davis, Stephens, Toombs, Fooie, Mason, Slidell, &c., back to the Cabinet and the Senate to crack their slave whips again around the ears of freemen.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon the cause of freedom forever.

Soldiers' Vote—No Revenue Stamp Needed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 8th, 1864.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 4th inst., that a power of attorney executed by a soldier, absent from your city on military duty, authorizing a friend at home to deposit his vote according to the act passed by your Legislature, does not require a stamp. It is not by this office that to require a stamp duty on any of the papers necessary to perfect the soldiers' right to vote, would be a restriction on the right of suffrage not contemplated by either State or Federal legislation.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Dep. Com'er.

BILLINGS G. CHILDS, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another Straw.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1864.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Permit me to add a straw to your bundle. On Saturday last a vote was taken in Battery H, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Captain Wm. Borrowe, stationed near Alexandria, Virginia. The vote was as follows:

Lincoln	219
McClellan	34
Total	253

This battery is mainly composed of men from old Allegheny, and consequently this large majority will scarcely occasion surprise.

A. A. G.

THE WHAT-IS-IT.—The *North American Review* calls the Chicago nomination and so-forth the political What-is-it, and adds, "Voters are expected, without asking impertinent questions, to pay their money and make their own choice as to the natural history of the animal. Looked at from the Northern side, it is a raven, the bird of carnage, to be sure, but white-washed, and looking as decorously dove-like as it can; from the southern it is a dove, blackened over for the nonce, but letting the olive branch peep out under its wing."

New Publications.

"STUMBLING BLOCKS."

We have not in many a day met with anything so refreshing on religious topics, as a series of essays by Gale Hamilton, entitled "Stumbling Blocks." They are written in the racy, forcible style for which the author is remarkable; and while they treat, with all reverence, sacred themes, she does not hesitate to divest them of much that has generally been regarded as essential to their sanctity, and in doing so she reveals the exceeding excellence and beauty of genuine Christianity, as it emanated from its author, in the precept that makes the sum of all goodness—"Love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

One, among many noticeable features of the book, is the independence of thought and action which it counsels upon religious subjects. Time was—we regret it is not wholly past—when to express an opinion or to act contrary to the established order of things in any church of which one was a member, was to incur the charge of "falling from grace," and when to have intimated a preference for remaining at home any portion of the Sabbath to attending upon public worship, would have been regarded as sure evidence of want of love to God, if not of a state of deplorable sinfulness.

Is not the day dawning? Hear the author upon this subject:

"I suppose the whole Protestant world is a unit as regards the necessity and propriety of assembling together on the first day of the week for the purpose of worshipping God in a direct and especial manner. The teachings of the Scripture, both by precept and example, and the experience of the Christian world, have shown that the social element of man's religious nature needs this for its adequate sustenance and growth. But as to the particular manner in which this worship shall be conducted, or the number of times that we shall assemble ourselves together on the Sabbath, the Scriptures do not give a strict intimation, and we acknowledge no other authority."

I have no right to reproach you for giving to the church only once on Sunday, and you have no right to reproach me for giving four times. By your one attendence you express your approbation of, and respect for, the institution, by the four I express as much and no more.

"After showing how it is that one man can worship God better in the great congregation than elsewhere, while another finds in 'family solitude,' and old-time thoughts—or in the works of nature—a charm, a power which the words of no living preacher possess; the author suggests whether this wholesale church-going be not a hindrance to our upward progress, is it not sometimes allowed to usurp the place of other duties? It would be well if it were so, could we not serve God more? Do we not make a kind of salve for our consciences, soothing ourselves for the neglect of other duties by the punctual performance of this?

"After a week's toil of body or mind, or both, God, in his fatherly love and tender care presses upon us his Sabbath, 'the rest of the Sabbath,' that our souls may live. He stays the sweeping tide that we may take our soundings, reckon our latitude and longitude, find where we are, and what course we are steering.

"But often we baffle these designs. We spend our Sundayin what I can call nothing but relaxation and dissipation. We scarcely commune with ourselves at all. We have no time for it. We live in public. We flit from service to service. We listen with more or less attention to one, two, three sermons, besides spending an hour or so on Sunday school."

"There is not a little self-indulgence mingled with our church-going. The meeting-house is not always the post of duty. A father goes in the morning with his older children, and leaves his wife with a fretful, sickly babe in her arms. All day long she nurses the suffering child. Not a moment of rest, not a chapter from her Bible, does the Sabbath bring to her. It is one long weariness and anxiety. I think that men would serve God a great deal more effectually by staying at home and minding the baby awhile, so that the mother can get a little quiet out of her Sunday, than by going to church and listening complacently to two or three excellent sermons."

No. IV. Upon "Church sittings," containing some hints upon truths as yet but little recognized.

"Notwithstanding the high estimate in which we hold public worship, we keep such a large part of the community from joining in public worship. While with one hand we unduly press them into the Church, with the other we unjustly shut them out. This ought not be wrong. Any system must be wrong which prevents the poor from hearing the Gospel."

"If Christianity is to enter our churches, and cause that 'every door is barred with gold, and opens but to golden keys,' what are they doing but practically and effectually, on their own showing, warning poor people away from the means of grace."

"Why should we send money to convert the heathen abroad, and set up church doors in the face of poor Christians at home."

"Pew rents in several—I think in many—of the churches in our large cities, are such as to render it impossible not only for the poor to attend, but well nigh impossible for any but the rich to obtain seats."

"How must these things look to those who are the substance of the Church? The industrious and respectable mechanic, who has been trained under religious influences, though he has not the gospel preached to the poor, and examples of the social and home-like country, generally seeks among the first requisites a place where his family may weekly worship according to their own. What does the thing, how does it feel, as he turns away from one and another church because the expense will not permit him to enter?"

"It is said that provision is made for the poor; that chapels are built in which they are invited to worship without any expense. But, God be thanked, the great majority of honest, hard-working Northerners have too much dignity and self respect to accept dues. They have a sensitiveness amounting to disease in this direction. They will not live upon his charity any more willingly than he will upon theirs. And the work of destruction had been accomplished, corroborative statements from the Rev. Joseph Clark, Hon. A. W. McClure, J. Holke, Esq., and the Rev. S. J. Nicoll, and a list of the names of the victims, with the style and value of their losses.

Iron Slag.

At the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Paul explained how to make bricks of Iron Slag. He said:

Every person who is acquainted with the process of heating the iron ores, knows that immense quantities of the slag is treated as useless and unworthable. Many attempts have been made to utilize the material, but they have hitherto been unattended with practical success. This "slag" is a material combining the nature of porcelain and glass. Vain attempts have been made to cast the slag into blocks as it is issued from the furnace, to be afterwards used as artificial stone. A gentleman had succeeded in blowing the slag into a state of very fine division, by sending steam or air into it, just as it flowed from the blast furnace in the liquid state. It was thus blown into a substance resembling wood in appearance. The substance was taken and ground into dust, mixed with lime, subjected to a powerful pressure, and made into bricks, of which he exhibited some examples. These bricks require no fire. After being pressed, they were allowed to dry, and could be used at once, the influence of the atmosphere producing a slow kind of hardening. It was also intended to use the powder as a manure.

The Rev. W. H. Boole is speaking at Union meetings in New York. His brother is the Copperhead City Inspector.

Foreign Gossip.

At the Mayor's (of Bath) banquet given immediately after the adjournment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Bishop Colenso proposed the health of Dr. Livingstone, upon whom he passed a warm and flattering eulogium. Dr. Livingstone responded by thanking the guests generally for their kind notice of him, but said nothing personal of Colenso that could be serviceable to the latter gentleman thereafter.

An Athens letter says:—"Measures are now being adopted in Greece to re-establish the medicinal baths, and turn to account the thermal waters which that country possesses. The baths of Oedipesus, in the island of Eubœa, which were formerly so celebrated for their virtues in rheumatism and diseases of the liver, he ve already been restored. Nearly thirty houses have been already erected around the spring, and a physician resides there during the season."

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, publishes some interesting news for archæologists. In sinking piles for the bridge of Port Galland, which is being thrown over the river Ain, the navvies discovered some armor of gilt bronze, swords, and polnards. These have been purchased by the conservator appointed by the Emperor to superintend the museum of Gallo-Roman antiquities which he is forming in the old castle of St. Germain-en-Laye. They are of great historical interest, as they may serve to indicate the course pursued by Julius Cæsar, when, having entered Brianeon, from Italy, he pursued the Helvetii, who were slowly moving towards the Ain.

The last advices from Bombay show that the cotton clearances from that port since the departure of the previous mail amounted to 33,768 bales, and the exports since January 1st, 730,687 bales against 623,227 bales for the corresponding period of 1863.

A curious contract has just been signed by the Director of the Royal Crown property at Florence, and a M. Felix Michel, who thereby undertakes to discover a treasure in a house belonging to the crown, conducting the works at his own expense, on condition of his receiving one-half of the aforesaid treasure.

Lord Palmerston will be 80 years old on the 20th of October.

The sentences passed on the Polish ladies who have been so long in confinement at Posen have just been published. The Countess Ostrowska has been condemned to five years imprisonment with irons; the Countess Wodzicka and Madame Zebrowska to ten months of the same punishment; and Mesdames Wilkonzewska and Ilnting to six months; and Mesdames Alexandrowicz and Dymidowicz to four. All these have appealed.

A very interesting discovery has been made in the courtyard of the Biscione Palace, which occupies a part of the site of Pompey's Theatre, one of the most magnificent buildings of ancient Rome. Repairs are going on in the palace, and in digging for new foundations the workmen found, at the depth of about 20 feet, the thumb of a collossal bronze gilt statue. The corresponding arm and part of the torso have since been ascertained to exist. The workmen shored up the sides of the excavation with planks before digging down deep enough to discover whether, as is conjectured and hoped, the whole figure may be prostrate on its back, as the position of the arm seems to indicate. It is calculated that the figure must be about 25 feet high.

The next meeting of the British Association will be held at Birmingham. Prof. Phillips will be President.

A telegram from Foix (Arriege) gives a few particulars of the execution of Latour, for the murder of a family of four persons. Wzen informed that his last day had arrived, he refused to hear a word from any priest, and uttered dreadful blasphemies. The guillotine had arrived the evening before from Toulouse, and was erected during the night. By five in the morning the large space around the place on which the instrument stood was crowded with the population, a great number being women. Rain fell heavily, but failed to drive away the spectators. At seven o,clock a vehicle appeared in which were the prisoner and the executioners. He had requested that he would compose a series of verses for the occasion, and sing them from the prison to the scaffold. Accordingly he never ceased throughout the whole journey, and as he arrived, broke out in a loud voice the couplets in question. He ascended the steps of the scaffold firmly and slightly and on arriving below, after declaiming regarding the multitude, he thundered forth the following lines:

Allons, pauvre victime,
Ton jour de merci arrive,
Contre toi de la tyrrannie
Le couteau sanglant est leve!

Being then tied to the plank, and flung into the mouth horizontal position in order to be brought under the blade, he still went on—

Allons pauvre victime,
Ton jour de mort——

A heavy sound was then heard, and all was over!

Earl Russell being at Sheffield on a visit, met some executioners at the railway depot who asked him to have a drink, which he did. The glass he used was subsequently purchased as a valuable reminiscence of the very interesting occasion.

A correspondent in the *Hereford Times* gives the following italicized pronunciation of our National Anthem as it was written on a card for the use of Madame Catalani, whom he remembers to have heard at Hereford forty years ago:

"O Lord avar God, arais,
Sclander is entid to fall
And meee them fol,
Confound teer Politeeks,
Frostrate their cunning tricks,
On George avar hopes we fix,
God save te Kin."

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) understand that Major General Sir John Michel will not relieve Major General Sir W. F. Williams in the chief command in Canada until the spring.

The police of Baden have interdicted ladies of the *demi-monde* from taking part in the public amusements of that place. The following is the text of the official notification just addressed to each of them:—"Madam,—In consequence of a measure adopted by the Grand Ducal Minister of the Interior, and the execution of which I am charged to superintend, I shall myself under the necessity of interdicting to you the conversation-rooms and the public promenade. If I inform you of it by this letter, you will perceive in such a proceeding my desire to avoid a scene which would certainly be as unpleasant for you as for myself.—Accept, Madam, &c., Muller, Grand Ducal Commissary."

Political.

Two ladies, in passing along the street in Cleveland the other day, had their attention attracted to three little boys in earnest conversation on politics. They caught the following:

First boy—Who do you vote for?

Second boy—I don't know yet.

First boy—I'm for Little Mac, for they are going to give us boys three shillings apiece for carrying torch lights, Saturday night.

Second boy—Oh, I'm for Mac, of course I am. Will they give me a torch to carry? Hurrah for Little Mac.

Third boy—So am I for Mike Lellen. I'll carry a torch, and I can holler like everything, if they'll give me three shillings.

And therefore the trio set up cheering for Little Macand Mike Lellan, so as to be in voice for the Democratic procession on Saturday night.

Female Education in the West.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Among the many gratifying evidences of modern progress, and one that should inspire the patriot, philanthropist and christian with hope for the future of our country, is the growing interest and attention given to female education. As any nation rises from barbarism to civilization, every step of progress is distinctly marked by regard for the elevation of woman, and when the mothers of a coming generation shall receive a thorough christian education, one that shall embrace her whole being—body, intellect and heart—a high and pure christian civilization will bless the world. We cannot have Washingtons, Adams', and Dwights, until we have mothers such as those of these eminent men.

Educated females will govern the world, not by occupying high office in the church and state, but by impressing, moulding and fashioning the youth, and qualifying them to become statesmen, governors and commanders. They are the natural educators of the race, making the first, deepest, most durable, and if qualified, the best impressions upon the youthful mind. They are in direct contact with our nature when it is most vulnerable, before its passions and prejudices acquired strength and stubbornness.

Parents may well uall themselves of the numerous facilities in the older states now afforded, by expending a few hundred dollars in educating their daughters, and thus secure to them a fortune in themselves, which may be put in requisition in the most adverse circumstances in life. "Riches may take to themselves wings and fly away," but a cultivated mind is an ever present and ever available treasure. It is a kind of patrimony that can be transmitted more certainly than any other, and is infinitely more valuable than real and personal estates, inasmuch as it will bless many future generations.

In the West a much greater interest is beginning to be felt, and private enterprise and munificence are affording facilities for the education of females, which the government has failed to furnish. There are more than one hundred male Colleges, more or less richly endowed and fostered by individuals and States, but not an acre of land has been given to endow a female Seminary.

Notwithstanding this gross and unjust neglect, private benevolence has erected a number of seminaries which are now accomplishing great good for the mighty West. But we need to have tenfold greater facilities for this work, inasmuch as the field is so rapidly widening, and higher attainments are demanded than can be afforded in the mere district schools, while the proportion of Female Teachers is increasing every year.

A few years since the professors of the Ohio Female College near Cin., O., determined, in view of the wants of the great West, to give wholly one-half of the rest of the College towards its endowment as a free institution, for the purpose of educating poor girls as teachers.

It is desirable that by the close of the year this important transfer of the finest College in the West to a Board of Trustees for the purpose should be made. S. W.

General Intelligence.

The Second Presbyterian Church in St. Louis held a meeting last Wednesday evening, and adopted resolutions of the most patriotic character. The resolutions cite the deliverances of the General Assembly in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, on the subject of the Rebellion, wherein it is set forth that the Church declares its obligations to promote and perpetuate the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold, and encourage the Federal Government in the exercise of all its functions under the Constitution; that it is the duty of the National Government to preserve, at whatever cost, the National Union and Constitution, to crush force by force, and to restore the reign of Public order and peace to the entire nation by whatever lawful means are necessary thereunto; that the continuation of negro slavery is incompatible with the preservation of our own liberty and independence, and that slavery is the root of bitterness from which has sprung rebellion, war, bloodshed, and the long list of horrors that follow in their train; and concluded by the following resolves:

1. That this congregation does approve, adhere to, and uphold each and all of the said deliverances of the said General Assembly, without any reservation or qualification whatever.

2. That the whole influence of this church, by its representatives in ecclesiastical bodies, from the pulpit, and through its membership, should be honestly, faithfully, and heartily exerted to sustain said deliverances, whenever and wherever the opportunity is presented for so doing.

The United States sloop of war Chattanooga will be launched at Philadelphia to-morrow.

A correspondent, writing from New York, says: "The political excitement is beginning to tell on the theatres and other places of public amusement. There were scarcely enough people at the Opera, even last evening, to pay expenses. During the week the attendance at the Broadway houses has been very small, and some of the managers are talking of returning to old prices."

The Union Presbytery of East Tennessee, which went off to the Southern Presbyteries in 1857, has returned to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The Union Presbytery has under its care about thirty churches, containing two thousand four hundred communicants.

The Government has secured every steamboat they could lay their hands upon at Saint Louis, a fact which interferes with river business to some extent.

White Mountain potatoes, weighing four and a quarter pounds each, are among the Maine fruits of the season.

The State Constitution of Nevada, was submitted to the people on the 7th of September. The Virginia *Union* of the 8th says: "The vote, so far as we can judge, is almost unanimous in favor of the Constitution. A large majority of the State Government is settled. Nevada is to be a State, and have a voice in the Presidential election. That voice will declare in favor of Lincoln and Johnson."

The Rochester *Union* says that the Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y., now State Senator, is about to offer to the State of New York three hundred acres of valuable land at Ithaca, and thirty thousand dollars, to be appropriated to an agricultural college to be located there. The offer is made upon certain conditions, which are deemed reasonable as to leave no doubt that the offer will be accepted. Mr. Cornell was one of the pioneers in establishing telegraph lines in this country. While almost every body looked upon the telegraph as an impracticable invention, he retained the most abiding faith, secured and held on to all the stock that he could get, until his faith has been rewarded by an immense fortune.

The extensive iron works of Mr. F. Detz, at Chicago, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. Loss $40,000.

The directors of the "Washington Home" in Boston, a few days ago received a check for five hundred dollars, from a gentleman residing in Pennsylvania, who was cured of drunkenness at that institution six and a half years ago. In his letter he uses the following language: "If I had the money, I would freely give the institution the cost of a new building and consider it a cheap investment, as the whole family would be benefitted."

At the beginning of the war the government took the hides from dead army horses and buried their decayed bodies at Ball's Cross Roads and elsewhere, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars a year. Now it receives from a firm at Alexandria, Va., fifty thousand dollars per annum for permission to take the dead animals off its hands. So in this operation is the country nets a saving of one hundred thousand dollars every twelve months.

Petroleum oil has been discovered about three miles northwest of Lockport, N. Y.

An estate at Newport, R. I., which formerly belonged to the late Wm. Rotch, of New Bedford, and was sold by him for $8,000, was sold in parcels recently for $39,997.

The colored people of Chicago have published a protest against the exclusion of their children from the public schools of that city.

A Bank Note and Lithograph Company has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of $50,000.

The Boston paper says there are now one hundred and twenty-six suits for divorce upon the dockets of the Supreme Court in that city. Some of these are o d cases and probably never will be tried. Others have been recently entered. The causes alleged for a judicial separation are cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, &c. In a majority of cases the wife seeks a divorce from the husband. There is also a large number of petitions of divorced persons for leave to marry again.

Personal.

The Right Rev. Bishop Stevens will visit Butler to-day.

The house of Samuel Hamilton, Esq., at Kemptville, Dibby county, Nova Scotia, was burned to the ground on the 26th of September, and Mrs. Hamilton and three of her children perished in the flames.

THE Oregon Annual Conference of the M. E. Church met at Salem, August 18th, the Rev. Bishop Clark presiding. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, being in Salem on behalf of the Sanitary Commission, was introduced to the Conference and made an eloquent address. He said he looked with pleasure upon the loyalty and zeal of the M. E. Church on the other side of the mountains, and in coming to the church in which he delivered his address he was rejoiced to see the old flag unfurled from the dome of the church.

Among the attractions at the late Fair at Ellsworth, Me., was a girl twelve years old, weighing 200 lbs., and measuring fourty-four inches around the waist, being only forty-five inches in height. Her name is Bartlett, and she was born on Bartlett's Island, in Blueshill Bay.

Prof. Agassiz is on a scientific excursion down east. He is examining the celebrated "horseback" or gravel ridge, which runs from Orono to the Piscataquis river, a distance of forty or fifty miles.

A little fellow of some five years or thereabouts (says the Boston *Transcript*), who had been the happy possessor of a golden dollar, the gift of some friend, rose in his place in one of our public school-rooms, the day after the recent fall in the price of gold, and queried: "Pleathe, ma'am, may I go out and thell my dollar? Pa thayth gold ith down!" He was allowed to go out.

Thomas S. Cushman, of Raymond, Mass., planted thirteen white beans last spring, and the product is three pounds, or 11,568 beans.

A cane, made from an oaken rafter in the house in Boston in which John Hancock lived and died, has been deposited by Commander Leigh in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

A Bombay paper having announced that Messrs. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Dadabhop Hormausjee Cama and Byramjee Hormusjee Cama intend shortly to open a house in Philadelphia, in America, for purposes of trade, the Boston *Transcrsrt* observes that "the firm of the three brothers will undoubtedly receive a cordial, if not a 'pronounced' welcome in the City of Brotherly love."

Teaching the Dumb to Speak.

M. Mary has introduced into London a system which some time since caused much interest in Germany, for teaching dumb persons to speak. To the majority of the community this may appear a startling, nay, an absurd proposition; but it is one nevertheless which we believe, will stand the test of proof. Having obtained a perfect aptitude for the finger alphabet, the pupils are gradually trained in the system adopted by M. Mary, which is carried on without mere signs, the basis of the system being what is termed artificial lip pronunciation. We were invited some few days since to M. Mary's residence in Bulstrode street, where we met two pupils, one a little French girl, of only eight yeras of age, who spoke several sentences in French, of which we understood nearly every word, and replied to questions addressed to her by M. Mary merely from watching the action of the mouth. Whenever M. Mary pointed to any article of furniture, &c., in the room, she immediately gave the word by which it was known. A young man, another pupil, who had been for some six years in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and who, of course, is perfectly *au fait* at writing answers to questions put to him, had only received fourteen or fifteen lessons, was able to articulate many words, and to understand what was said to him by watching the movements of the mouth of his preceptor; but having received so few lessons it could not be expected that he should have made much progress. M. Mary contends that it is a fallacy to suppose that deafness arises from a malformation of the organs in ninety cases out of a hundred. It appears "that many enlightened philosophers have for centuries endeavored to keep alive and to disseminate through society a knowledge of the art of lip-reading and of acquired articulation." More than fifty years since, the great philanthropist and physician, Itard, declared that "placed, or, to speak more correctly, ignored between the confines of philosophy and medicine, the deaf mute has never been properly studied, neither by the one nor the other." The system of which we speak requires great and close attention and time to mature the great advantages and the blessings which it is capable of disseminating.—*European Times.*

DEMOCRATS, READ!

Letter from General Dix.

Something for Democrats to Reflect On.

The following letter was addressed by Gen. Dix to the Union Demonstration in Philadelphia, Saturday evening last:

NEW YORK, October 6th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your invitation to address the mass meeting to be held in Independence Square on Saturday. The duties incident to the active command of a military department render it impossible for me to attend public meetings or make political speeches. But I accede with pleasure to your request to write you a letter.

There is but one question before the country in the approaching canvass: Shall we prosecute the war with unabated vigor until the rebel forces lay down their arms; or shall we, to use the language of the Chicago Convention, make "Immediate efforts" for "a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States?" &c.

Believing that the latter measure, for whatever purpose adopted, would lead inevitably to a recognition of the independence of the insurgent States; and believing, moreover, that true policy, as well as true mercy, always demands, in the unhappy state of war, a steady and unwavering application of all the means and all the energies at command until the object of the war is accomplished, I shall oppose the measure in every form in which opposition is likely to be effective.

General McClellan is the candidate for the Chicago Convention, by force of his position, must be deemed to approve all the declarations with which he was presented to the country, unless he distinctly avows the contrary. Unfortunately, he is silent on the only question in regard to which the people cared that he should speak. He does not say whether he is in favor of a cessation of hostilities, the measure announced by those who nominated him, as the basis for action in case of his election, or whether he is opposed to it. He does not meet the question with manly frankness, as I am confident he would have done if he had taken counsel of his own instincts, instead of yielding to the subtle suggestions of politicians. The Chicago Convention presented a distinct issue to the people. As the nominee of the Convention he was bound to repudiate or accept it. He has done neither, and whatever inference may be drawn from his silence, either the war Democrats or the peace Democrats must be deceived.

In calling for a cessation of hostilities, the members of the Chicago Convention have, in my judgment, totally misrepresented the feelings and opinions of the great body of the Democracy. The policy proclaimed in its name makes it—so far as such a declaration can make what it has never been before, a peace party in war; degrading it from the eminence on which it has stood in every other national conflict. In this injustice to the country and to a great party, identified with all that is honorable in our history, I can have no part. I can only mourn over the reproach which has been brought upon it by its leaders, and cherish the hope that it may hereafter, under the auspices of more patriotic counsels, resume its ancient effective and beneficent influence in the administration of the Government.

Does any one doubt as to the true cause of our national calamities? I think it will be found in the mismanagement of the leaders of both the principal political parties during the last quarter of a century. Both the great men of the Whig party—Webster, Clay and others—men of universally acknowledged ability and long experience in civil life, were thrust aside, and Gen. Harrison, a man of very moderate capacity, was selected as its candidate for the Presidency. The principle of availability, as it was termed, was adopted as the rule of selection, and the question of fitness became absolute. The concern was to know, not who was best qualified to administer the Government, but who from his comparative obscurity, would be least likely to provoke an embittered opposition. This was the beginning of a system of demoralization, which has ended in the present distracted condition of the country. It reversed all the conservative principles of human action, by proscribing talent and experience and crowning mediocrity with the highest honors of the Republic. In 1844 the Democratic party followed the successful example of its opponents in 1840. It put aside statesmen, and brought forward Mr. Polk, a man of merely ordinary ability. Parties which have neither the courage nor the virtue to stand by their greatest and best men soon fall into hopeless demoralization. This system of retrogradation in all that is manly and honorable has continued,

Dr. Livingstone.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News*, in attendance upon the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, referred to Dr. Livingstone's lecture before the Association in the following manner:

Livingstone has come and conquered, but I am sorry to say this only applies to Bath. As to Africa, the undaunted missionary of goodness, civilization and science confesses himself repulsed, though anything but beaten or dismayed. This would be a thing the noble-hearted man never thinks of; he told us in his plain but quiet energetic way how he blamed no one for this failure, and how firmly he believed that every undertaking that was feasible would be accomplished.—It was fine to hear him say this with something of the simple-hearted manliness of a British sailor, and the devotion that spoke of a grand and noble purpose. He speaks with the same patience of the loss of the steamer built for him, and which he took out, of how the natives paddled ahead of it in the Zambesi and turned round to laugh at such a strange kind of boat, and how even the crocodiles came up and butted at it, as his dog died of his eating it, work to build a new steamer to be screwed together on a plan of his own, and at a cost of no less than £5,000, of his own money. Then in the same courageous spirit of a man of many dangers, he speaks without the slightest thought of boast or sense of his own merits, of having gone in this little steamer across the Indian ocean, and meaning to go again when he returns at the end of this year, to strike another blow at the hideous slave trade on the Zambesi. He has not a word to say about a grant or a pension from the great statesman at the head of this nation, &c. He speaks in the most simple and unaffected manner of going back—of establishing a colony of European, especially English, civilization on the magnificent table lands above the lake Nyassi and the Zambesi—a site, he says, far finer than the hill country beyond Bombay, cooler and more healthy, and surrounded by a native population with agricultural tastes, like our own forefathers. I was struck with practical social science of his method of attack upon the slavers. It was not by arms and cruisers out far more efficient, and with the legitimate weapons of commerce. He had observed that the slave trade of those parts did not pay without the ivory which the party collected and brought down to the coast. A slave dealer finds that the cost of feeding his purchases, which are chiefly of boys and girls, at a shilling and two shillings a head, and the losses by deaths, generally take off all the profits, and leave nothing but the ivory to fall back upon. Therefore Livingstone's plan was to compete in the ivory trade himself, with the aid of his steamer on the lakes and rivers, and drive these dealers out of the market by underselling them. Unfortunately the scheme all broke down; the timid people of the country, unable to fight with bows and arrows against Birmingham muskets, fled beyond the river, leaving all sources of food, and fell victims by thousands to famine, a destroyer they in their terror had forgotten to provide against. If, says Livingstone, these simple, but not debased, people had a like antipathy nature of European civilization to fly to for protection, they would soon become too strong for the Arab and other ruffians who keep up the trade in slaves.

OIL COMPANIES.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OIL COMPANY.

The following are the Officers elect of this Company:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. L. FAHNESTOCK, President.
JAS. J. BENNETT.
P. H. HUNKER.
D. H. FRALICH.
S. SCHOYER, Jr.
JAMES W. WOODWELL.
ROBT. CLARKSON.
JOS. CLARKSON.
H. GELHART.

B. F. VANDEVORT, Treasurer.
A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Clerk.

Stockholders are notified that, in pursuance of the action of the Board of Managers, to-day, their stock will be due and payable on or before the 26th day of October, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets.

A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Clerk.

oc11-2t

ROSS OIL COMPANY.

The Company has this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Oil sold and produced within the last 20 days payable at the office of ROBERT WRAY, of No. 4 Hand street.

WM. McCUTCHEN,
President.

H. CRICHLES,
Treasurer. oc10 3t

OFFICE OF THE McABOY CHERRY RUN OIL Co., }
Pittsburgh, Oct., 1864. }

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE McABOY CHERRY RUN OIL CO.,

are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions to J. Magoffin, secretary, at the Iron City Bank, on or before the 15th inst.

R. L. McABOY, Treasurer.

oc8-6t

VENANGO CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Capital Stock, $75,000. Shares $1 each. This Company is now being organized under the manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of procuring Petroleum Oil from the lands of the Company, situate in Venango County. The amount of territory secured to this Company comprises about 52 acres, with a front of over 1,500 feet on the banks of the Allegheny river, about four miles from Franklin.

One well has already been sunk on the premises and is now yielding from 2 to 4 barrels per day, with every indication of proving a large well. Preparations are also being made to sink the second well immediately. The necessary tools, engine, &c., are on the premises now for that purpose.

Very few wells have been sunk in this neighborhood but what have proved highly remunerative, for which reason the Venango regions are so much more profitable over the Ohio and Virginia districts.

To give the public an idea of the quality of this territory, we would mention that the following are a few of the wells in the Oil Creek and Pithole City Oil Well, the Ramsey Well, the Huber Well, Terrence, Huber & Marshall Well; Dinehart Run Well, and the Childs Well, &c., &c., all of which are too well known to the public to say anything in their behalf.

Thus the above prospectus offers superior inducements for a person wishing a safe investment in oil stocks—First, because the property is owned in fee simple by the company; and second, the property is now daily yielding oil; besides, the territory is sufficiently large to lease away enough land for 10 or 15 more Wells, and to re-sink another old land for its own development.

A limited portion of the Stock is now offered to the public at $1 per share, and books will be opened on MONDAY, October 10, at the office of the German Fire Insurance Company, No. 2-4 Liberty street, P. F. Bocker & Co., 17 Ohio street, Allegheny; A. Koch, Druggist, Birmingham, or with J. Vogel, No. 316 Liberty street, Treasurer, Pittsburgh. oc8-4t

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on Stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 26th instant. Stockholders privilege of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 10th instant. By order of Directors

W. P. JONES, Secretary.

oc5-1d

PITTSBURGH AND GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.—There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company on Saturday, October 15th, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the office of GEORGE SUTRAS, Jr. Esq., No. 99 Fourth street. Punctual attendance is desired, as officers for permanent organization will be elected.

E. S. WARD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

oc7-6t

KANAWHA OIL CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will take place in side room of Lafayette Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13th, at 7½ o'clock. Every person interested should be personally present, as business of the greatest importance and interest will be brought before the meeting.

JAS. N. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Secretary. oc4-9t

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia, and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. se12-1f

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 56 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 81 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-1f

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
se20

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

H. T. PRICE & CO.,

BUILDERS OF ALL SIZES OF

OIL TANKS,

for Crude and Refined Oil,

No. 165 Lacock street, near Federal,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Tanks taken down, removed and put up. Oil Refineries fitted up. Postoffice address: H. T. PRICE & CO., box 66 Allegheny city, Pa. oc6-2w

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last week of the engagement of the Young Tragedian

EDWIN ADAMS.

By urgent request, Mr. Adams will appear as Claude Melnotte, a character in which he has no rival on the American Stage.

THIS EVENING, will be presented Bulwer's beautiful play in five acts entitled

THE LADY OF LYONS; or, LOVE AND PRIDE.

Claude Melnotte.....Edwin Adams,
(supported by a powerful cast.)
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with, for the first time here,
DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCE.

FRED. ALMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.

se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the month or by the corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. se6-1y

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, E. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk & Co., Baltimore, *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. R. SHOOK,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. STOKELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARNOLD,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.	CHAS. ARSCHUCKLE,
JOHN WATT, Vice President.	
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.	se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain W. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
A. G. HUSTON,	Captain ISAAC JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STEELING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN VANKIRK and	S. L. McGRAW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.
se6-1y	

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SNYDER,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. P. JONES,	J. KAY WELL, Jr.,
REES OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE SINGMAN,
RANDAL PEARSON,	WM. A. BOGGESS.
S. M. KIER.	de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au4-1f

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec3-1f

DAV. CRAWFORD,

(Late of Shoenberger & Co.)

DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,

PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.

Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.

☞ Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.
se22-1m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.

ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDESIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

sept20-1md

FOR SALE.

1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter. 2½ ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 stills, 64x67, cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
2 Blenching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.

The above all in good order. For price and further information address

WM. WARD & Co.,
se28-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

A retiring partner's INTEREST in a well established

FOUNDRY BUSINESS.

Address Box No. 1,331 Pittsburgh Post-Office.

se30-2w

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-1f Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent per annum*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And by all respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-2md&w

GROCERS.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

and Dealers in all Kinds of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oc6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruit, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise. Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 249 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street.) Pittsburgh.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., McDonald & Arbuckles, John L. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.

au18-1y

CHARLES C. BAISLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,

au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S, No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
100,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

my18

OSO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield

ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,

jn7 Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.

Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
oct1 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors. at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

se22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se23-1y

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of **R. C. & J. H. SAWYER,** is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oc5-1f

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. K. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz. Curtain Goods, Ornamente, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboar Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STRE

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

no25-1y

PRODUCE—

11 kegs prime Apple Butter.
3 " " Butter.
25 bushels Potatoes. Just received and for sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
oct Nos. 131 and 132 Second street.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, October 1, 1864. }

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS DEPARTMENT, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 24th October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposit, from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in the United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

oc6-9t

U. S. COUPONS.

We are prepared to buy

U. S. Coupons, due January 1st, 1865.
Do. 10-40's " March 1st, 1865.

AT BEST RATES.

We tender our services to our friends and the public for the purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board.

SEMPLE & JONES.
oc5-2w Bankers, Third and Wood streets.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16-2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $600,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1855, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1.65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh26-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se6 Office, 55 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

20 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 Wood street.

TO TAXPAYERS—PITT TOWNSHIP.—At a meeting of the School Board of Pitt township, held on September 10th, 1864, W. M. GORMLY was duly elected Treasurer of the Bounty Fund Tax, under the call of the President for 500,000 men; and it was further enacted that the Taxpayers be requested to call on the Treasurer and pay said Tax immediately, and that a reduction 5 per cent. be allowed to all who desire to avail themselves of said privilege. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM DAVIS, President.
JAS. CASSIDY, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned is prepared to receive said Tax, and as the time is limited for allowing the Taxpayers the 5 per cent., immediate attention thereto is urgently requested. W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer.

oc4-2wd 271 Liberty street.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct1-tf 122 Third street.

SMITH'S

WHEELING BREWERY

FOR SALE.

Being desirous of retiring from active business I have determined to dispose of my old established and well-known Brewery and Malting Establishment, now in successful operation, together with the stock on hand, which is sufficient to enable a purchaser to proceed with the business without interruption, consisting in part of

ALES, MALT HOPS, BARRELS, COOPER'S STUFF, TEAMS and FIXTURES,

everything in complete order and capable of brewing twenty thousand barrels of ale and malting forty thousand bushels of barley per season. The buildings comprise the large brick Brewery, with the cellar and vaults complete, and Malt House brick Cooper's Shop, capable of turning out

One Hundred Barrels per Week,

seven dwelling houses for employees, realizing an annual rent of five hundred dollars, large stable, hay room, wash house and office, all lighted with gas manufactured on the premises.

The old established reputation of my Ales and Malt in the East, West and South, and the regular cash customers for all I have been able to manufacture, with the increasing demand for Malt Liquors, makes it one of the most desirable opportunities that could be offered to a reliable party to engage in the business with a certain prospect of realizing a fortune in a few years.

Terms of Sale:

As to real estate, one-fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. As to personal property, one-fourth cash, the balance in three, six and nine months.

If not disposed of at private sale before the 26th day of October, of which due notice will be given in the papers containing this advertisement, I will then on that day offer the same at public auction.

oc10-1d GEO. W. SMITH.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Being No. 18 WYLIE STREET. Lot has a front on Wylie street of 20 feet, and extends back 80 feet to a 5 foot alley, on which are erected a fine Three Story Brick Dwelling with modern back building, Twelve Rooms with a good Basement, suitable for a Doctor, near to Fifth street. Apply to

oc7 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL Country Residence occupied by the undersigned on Mount Washington, commanding a view of the cities, rivers and vicinity. The improvements consists of a

SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE;

of modern style, with 15 rooms and 2 porches, large Green house, Gardener's house, with four rooms; Stable, Carriage house, and Spring house, with a constant supply pure water.

The lot has 3 acres, with over 200 choice bearing fruit trees, of peaches, apples, and every variety of fruits and shrubbery. No expense having been spared to put the property under the best cultivation.

To those wanting a residence convenient to the city, in complete order, with good improvements and pure air, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with.

JAMES McELHINNEY.
oct4-1f

**BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FO